

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 8. VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV]

## TERMS OF THE

**Kentucky Gazette,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

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All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editor must be post paid.

## Kentucky Legislature.

On Monday the 10th inst. the legislature of Kentucky adjourned without day. The subjects which have engrossed their deliberations and upon which they deemed it necessary to act, may be seen by an examination of the titles of the laws and resolutions annexed hereto:

A list of the titles of Acts and resolutions passed at the session of 1819-20.

1. An act further to regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands.

2. Authorizing the insertion of advertisements in the Star printed at Flemingsburg.

3. To suspend sales under execution and decrees of the courts for the space of sixty days.

4. For the relief of Samuel Compton.

5. Concerning Little River.

6. To amend an act entitled an act to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

7. To increase the number of justices of the peace in certain counties in this commonwealth.

8. For a change of venue in the case of Squire Bozarth.

9. For the formation of the county of Todd out of the counties of Christian and Logan.

10. Concerning the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee.

11. To provide for and regulate the salaries of attorneys for the commonwealth for one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

12. Authorizing the insertion of advertisements in certain Newspapers in this commonwealth.

13. To regulate damages on protested bills of exchange.

14. Establishing the Prestonsburg Academy in Floyd county.

15. To amend an act for the regulation of taverns and to restrain tipping houses.

16. To establish election precincts in Floyd and Warren counties, to change the place of holding elections in the Corn creek precinct in Gallatin county and for other purposes.

17. To enlarge the powers of circuit courts at their terms appointed by the judges thereof.

18. For further to indulge the settlers on the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

19. For the benefit of the heirs of Thos. Bartlett.

20. To legalize an additional levy made at the Dec. term 1819, of the Scott county court.

21. For the benefit of Catharine Gibson.

22. To establish the county of Monroe out of the counties of Barren and Cumberland.

23. For the relief of Benjamin J. Harrison.

24. To provide for the compensation of the commissioners appointed on the part of this state to examine the Ohio river and the accurate expenses incident thereto.

25. To add a part of Shelby county to Franklin and a part of Christian to Hopkins county.

26. For the benefit of the proprietors of Hodgenville.

27. For the benefit of the sheriff of Hardin county.

28. For the relief of the heirs of John Rice.

29. For the divorce of Sally Monroe.

30. To change the time of meeting of the legislature.

31. Authorizing the insertion of advertisements in certain newspapers in this commonwealth.

32. For the benefit of Asa Blanchard and William Monroe.

33. For the benefit of John Henderson.

34. For erecting election precincts in the counties of Nelson and Breckenridge.

35. For the benefit of the ninety-ninth regiment.

36. To amend an act entitled an act establishing a turnpike on the road leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati and for other purposes.

37. For the formation of the county of Trigg out of the counties of Christian and Caldwell.

38. To amend an act reducing into one the several acts authorizing the apprehending of fugitives from justice.

39. For the relief of Benjamin Benedict.

40. For the divorce of Nancy Roberts.

41. To amend an act to establish the town of Fairfield.

42. To legalize the proceedings of the trustees of the town of Falmouth.

43. To add a part of Knox county to Harlan county and for other purposes.

44. For the divorce of Sally Tully of Washington county.

45. For the divorce of D. Owens of Rockcastle, and Rebecca Atkins of Franklin county.

46. For the benefit of Elizabeth Holt.

47. For the benefit of David Brown.

48. For relief of the surveyor of Jefferson county.

49. To amend the law concerning constables.

50. To amend an act for the erection of a bridge across Rough creek in Ohio county.

51. For the benefit of Elizabeth Sellers.

52. For the benefit of Sally Lawrence.

53. To increase the powers of trustees of Richmond, Hopkinsville and Augusta.

54. For the divorce of Jane E. Plummer.

55. Concerning the town of Bedford in Henry county.

56. For the benefit of Jane Stone.

57. To endow a seminary hereafter to be established in the county of Owen and for other purposes.

58. For the divorce of Joshua Pyle.

59. Concerning the town of Paris.

60. To amend an act to open a road from Mount Sterling to the Virginia line by way of Prestonsburg and for other purposes, approved December 28, 1818.

61. For the benefit of Wm. Guthrie of Franklin county.

62. For the benefit of the heirs of Jas. Mitchell.

63. To authorize the inhabitants of Bracken county to declare by vote for or against a removal of their seat of justice.

64. Supplemental to an act concerning the town of Paris.

65. To enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Louisville.

66. For the divorce of Polly Lawless.

67. For the benefit of certain Sheriffs.

68. To amend an act entitled an act concerning public roads.

69. Authorizing the trustees of the town of Harrodsburg to sell or exchange a portion of the streets in the west end of said town.

70. To erect election precincts in Barren and Bullitt counties.

71. For the benefit of owners of Salt works.

72. Adding a part of the county of Bracken to the county of Harrison.

73. To fix the ratio and apportion the representation among the several counties in this state for the ensuing four years.

74. To alter certain Judicial Districts.

75. To repeal in part the law concerning divorces.

76. For the benefit of the heirs of David Leitch, William Howard, and Stephens T. Mason.

77. To extend and alter the time of holding Circuit courts in the 4th Judicial district.

78. To amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the town of Russellville.

79. For the divorce of John Ritchie.

80. Concerning Chaplin's fork of Salt river.

81. To amend the law concerning turnpike and wilderness road.

82. For the benefit of Joseph Blackwood.

83. Authorizing James and Enoch Butler to build a mill dam across Nolin river.

84. For the benefit of Peter Catron, Martin Beatty and others.

85. For the benefit of Moses Hays.

86. To repeal the act entitled an act establishing Independent banks of this commonwealth and an act supplemental thereto.

87. To amend an act to incorporate the Kentucky Ohio Canal company, approved Jan. 30, 1818.

88. For the divorce of Elizabeth Pre-witt.

89. For the divorce of Jacob Hendricks, Catharine Coyle and Catharine Clarke.

90. For the benefit of John and Joseph Combs.

91. For the relief of David Harris.

92. To regulate sales of property under executions.

93. Granting lands to John Hutchins for the benefit of Salt works.

94. To ratify and confirm the adjournment of the boundary line, between this state and the state of Tennessee, according to the articles of stipulation entered into by the commissioners appointed by both states.

95. To incorporate the Louisville sugar refining company.

96. To incorporate the New Castle circulating library company.

97. To amend the several acts respecting the turnpike road from the mouth of Triplett's Creek to the big Sandy.

98. To amend an act to establish the little Sandy Lick election precinct in Greenup county and for other purposes.

99. To incorporate the trustees of the Corn-Creek Academy in Gallatin county.

100. Allowing further time to locate and survey Seminary lands.

101. To amend the penal laws.

102. Supplemental to the act for the formation of the county of Trigg.

103. To amend the several acts regulating conveyances.

104. For the benefit of Sarah Pitman.

105. Establishing a precinct in the south west part of Washington county.

106. Supplemental to an act concerning Chaplin's fork of Salt River.

107. For the benefit of Thomas MacRoberts.

108. For the relief of the president and directors of the Bank of Green River.

109. For the division of Pendleton county.

110. Further to regulate the town of Madisonville.

111. For the benefit of Fanny & James Strange.

112. To alter the time of holding certain courts.

113. To provide for laying off the lands west of Tennessee river into townships and sections.

114. Concerning the town of Bowling Green.

115. For the benefit of James Tilford, sen. John G. Park and James Tilford.

116. To endow the Medical Department in the Transylvania University.

117. To amend the law concerning ferries.

118. Directing the mode of choosing Electors to vote for a president and vice president of the United States.

119. Providing for the appointment of commonwealth's attorneys.

120. To incorporate the Union Circulating and the Fredericksburg Social Library Companies.

121. To alter the time of holding certain courts.

122. Supplemental to an act to fix the ratio and apportion the representation.

123. Directing certain surveyors to transcribe certain entry books.

124. To provide for perpetuating the evidence of the records of justices of the peace which may be destroyed by accident.

125. To revive and continue in force on act authorizing Jeremiah Buckley to build a bridge across Kentucky River.

126. For the relief of Littleton Robertson, late sheriff of Harrison county and his securities.

127. To amend an act for the benefit of Peter Sibert.

128. To establish an Inspection at Marion in Galatin county.

129. For the benefit of the male heirs of William Duncan.

130. To amend an act for appropriating the vacant lands.

131. To provide for the sale of a part of the public ground in Georgetown.

132. To appropriate fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education.

133. Providing for bringing suits by and against Independent Banks.

134. To authorize certain advertisements to be inserted in the People's Friend, printed in Glasgow, and the Backwoodsman printed at Bowling Green.

135. Authorizing justices of the peace to administer oaths in certain cases.

136. For the relief of the sheriff of Washington county.

137. Establishing an inspection of beef and pork at Oliver C. Porter's warehouse in Butler county.

138. For the benefit of Colby Shipp, Richard Ridgely, W. Wood, Samuel Davis and Aaron Vanhorn.

139. For the benefit of the administrators of Paschall Hickman.

140. For the relief of insolvent debtors.

141. For the benefit of the heirs of Jas. Chism.

142. Regulating the interest and recovery on notes or obligations given to corporations not incorporated by a law of this state.

143. For the appropriation of money.

## RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution fixing on a day for the election of a senator in congress.

To appoint a joint committee to examine the bank of Kentucky.

Relative to the admission of the territory of Missouri into the Union upon the footing of original states.

Fixing on a day for the election of Treasurer, and Public Printer; also a President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.

Requesting the acting Governor to procure a national salute to be fired on the 8th January, 1820.

A resolution providing for the purchase and disposition of a certain number of Munsell's maps of Kentucky.

A resolution appropriating a room in the state house to the use of the Secretary of State.

## AN ACT

To amend the Law concerning Constables.

APPROVED FEB. 4, 1820.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That when the security or securities of any constable in this commonwealth may think himself or themselves, liable to sustain any loss or damage in consequence of such security, the county courts respectively on the motion of any such security, shall rule such constable, to give count security, ten days notice having been given in writing.

§ 2. That if any constable shall fail to give such security being ruled thereto by the court, the court shall forthwith dismiss said constable from office.

§ 3. That the several county courts in this commonwealth shall, at or before the July term of their respective courts next, lay off their respective counties into districts not exceeding seven, and appoint one constable in each district and no more; and that each county town shall compose one additional district and no more, in which not more than two constables shall be appointed in the discretion of the court.

§ 4. If any county court shall fail to lay off said county into districts and appoint a constable in each, as is hereby directed, the clerk of said court shall certify to the next circuit court of said county such failure, whose duty it shall be to a ward a mandamus against the justices of the county court and cause to be executed the provisions of the third section of this act.

§ 5. No warrant in any civil suit shall be returned in any other district than that in which the defendant resides, unless the defendant shall desire otherwise in writing, and whenever a warrant is against two or more defendants residing in different districts, the same may be returned in either of said districts; Provided however, that where a defendant resides out of the county, in which the warrant is served on him, it shall be the duty of the constable serving the warrant to return the same before a justice of the peace within the district in which the warrant shall be served.

§ 6. Every constable appointed under the provisions of this act, shall execute bond with approved security in open court in the penalty of not less than the sum of two thousand dollars at the discretion of the court, subject to the like rules limitations and restrictions as heretofore.

§ 7. That any constable receiving any writing obligatory or account for collection and shall collect the same without execution the same proceedings may be had against him and securities as could, or might be had against such constable and his securities for monies collected by him on execution, and he shall not be entitled to any commission for the same.

§ 8. No constable shall hereafter serve any warrant or levy any execution or attachment wherein he has had or may have an interest in the debt or demand, whereon the same shall be founded, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence, recoverable as like sums are, by any person who may sue for the same.

§ 9. No person shall be appointed a constable who is not 21 years old, nor shall a constable hereafter be appointed unless a majority of the justices are present.

§ 10. Hereafter no sheriff, or deputy sheriff or collector of the revenue, shall be appointed to the office of constable, or serve any warrant in a civil case, or levy an execution issued on a judgement of a justice of the peace in such case—Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit any sheriff or deputy from serving any warrant of attachment or levying an execution, or executing any order of sale thereon, or on executing any warrant of forcible entry or detainer, for executing any order for restitution thereon.

§ 11. So soon as the county courts shall lay off their respective counties into districts, the offices of the several constables in this commonwealth, shall be and are hereby declared vacated, and appointments shall be made therein under the provisions of this act.

§ 12. If any constable appointed under this act, shall fail to state in the body of any receipt by him given to any defendant or defendants in an execution, the amount actually paid, he shall forfeit to such defendant or defendants the sum of ten dollars recoverable as like sums now are.

§ 13. The several constables herein directed to be appointed, shall have power and authority to levy any execution or attachment, or to serve and

execute any warrants or other process, any where within the limits of this county.

§ 14. The county courts of the counties of Fayette and Jefferson may appoint in the town of Lexington and Louisville, each, any number of constables not exceeding four.

§ 15. Any constable collecting money by virtue of any execution or order of sale issued from any justice of the peace of this commonwealth, and failing to pay the same over when called on, it shall be lawful for the party entitled to said money, to move against said constable and his securities before the justice of the peace who rendered the judgement; and upon his absence, resignation or removal from office, then the party aggrieved may move against said delinquent constable and his securities before some convenient justice of the peace by giving them ten days notice in writing of the intended motion; which judgment shall be rendered agreeably to the laws now in force giving damages against delinquent constables.

## AN ACT

To amend the several acts regulating conveyances.

APPROVED FEB. 11, 1820.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That no deed of mortgage, or deed of trust, hereafter made, or executed for, or upon any real or personal estate, shall be good or valid, against a purchaser for valuable consideration, without notice thereof, or against any creditor, unless such deed shall, within sixty days after the acknowledgment or proof by two subscribing witnesses, according to the existing laws, be deposited for record in the office of the county clerk, of the county where the estate therein conveyed, or the greater part thereof lies.

§ 2. That no sale hereafter made by any trustee or trustees, under, or by virtue of any deed of trust, or pledge of any estate whatever, shall be good or valid, nor shall any conveyance, made by any trustee or trustees, pass the title or interest any estate, or property in any such deed mentioned; unless such sale shall be previously ordered or decreed by a court of chancery upon bill filed and proceeding had thereon, as in the case of mortgages; unless the maker or makers of any such deed or pledge shall join in the deed of writing evidencing such sale or transfer.

§ 3. That so much of every law as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

APPROVED, FEB. 14, 1820.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any person now is, or hereafter may be taken or charged in execution, it shall be lawful for such person to give notice, and to apply to two justices of the peace, deliver in a schedule of his estate and effects, and take oath of an insolvent debtor, at any time after arrest, in the same manner, and under the like rules and regulations, and with the same effect and consequences, as if such person according to the existing law, had remained in the prison bounds, or jail, for the space of twenty days.

§ 2. It shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such execution to sue out from time to time, writs of fieri facias against the estate of the defendant without scire facias or other process, notwithstanding the defendant may have taken the oath of insolvent debtor; and under such execution, any estate such debtor had at the time he took such oath, or may thereafter require, may be taken in execution, and sold as in other cases.

§ 3. The prison bounds in each county shall hereafter be deemed and considered to extend to the limits of each county town in this commonwealth.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That from and after the fourth day of May next, no execution of capias ad satisfaciendum shall issue against a female.

And such cases where a judgment or decree shall have been, or may hereafter be rendered jointly against male and female parties, it shall be lawful for a capias ad satisfaciendum to issue against the male defendant or defendants as heretofore, omitting the female defendant; But nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the right by fieri facias or other writ of execution executed a capias ad satisfaciendum as heretofore against a female defendant.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d of January last, a NEGRO MAN, named CHARLES, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, rather a down, look, a scar on the side of his face; had on when he left the subscriber a blue cloth coat, grey pantaloons. Any person apprehending and delivering said Negro to me, one mile from Shaker ferry, in Jessamine county, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HAWKINS.

February 8, 1820—7-29

## POPLARS.

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obtained on application to J. J. GARDNER. Those who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes.

JOHN FOWLER,

Jan. 28, 1820—4-16

## 20 Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of my enclosure in Lexington, on Monday the 24th ultimo, a Large Bay Horse,

About ten years old, sixteen hands high, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, and as well as I can recollect, has a small blemish in one of his eyes; one white foot, and I believe has a brand of an R on the buttock—He trots pretty well, but paces roughly. He is remarkably gentle, and there is little doubt but he has been taken off by some villain.

Whoever will detect the thief, and deliver him over into the hands of justice, shall receive the above reward, and for the horse alone shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all expenses paid.

ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, Feb. 9, 1820—6

## Green River & Missouri LANDS.

WILL be given in exchange for MERRICK CHANDLER, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to

LESLIE COMBS,

Lexington, or

ALEXANDER POPE,

Louisville.

Jan. 21—3-3m

## 50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber formerly residing near Bryant's Station, Fayette county, on the 6th of April last,

A Negro Woman named Sally, About 25 years of age, tall and well made—her color approaching nearly to a brown—has an opening in her



## Boundary Line.

From the Nashville Gazette.

The Tennessee Commissioners propose an adjustment on the following terms:

Walker's line, as understood and acted on by the two states, and their respective officers and citizens, to be the line between the states, east of the Tennessee river—Alexander's line from the Tennessee to the place, where Alexander's line first strikes the Mississippi. The centre of the Tennessee river to be the jurisdictional line from Walker's up to Alexander's line. The islands, if any, to be within the state of Tennessee. All North Carolina grants must be prior to the Cession Act, or the claim must have originated before that time, and no grant shall be valid, unless the same would be so, by the laws of Tennessee. A similar provision for Virginia claims east of the Tennessee river.

F. GRUNDY,  
WILL. L. BROWN.

But as we are extremely desirous of seeing all disputes and controversies between our respective states amicably terminated, and as to effect that object, we are disposed to use all the means which we possess by law, we propose that all matters of dispute and controversy about the boundary of our respective states, be referred to the final decision of arbitrators of distinguished character and talents, and who shall not be citizens of either Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee or Kentucky, or of any state formed out of the territory originally chartered to Virginia or Carolina. If you should accede to this proposition, we shall be prepared at any time to proceed with you to the selection of any number of arbitrators that we may agree upon, and to make all other necessary arrangements. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,  
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your second note of this day, has been received, and we are sorry to learn that our proposition has not met with your united approbation. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have adjusted the controversy between the two states, and to have effected that desirable object with you, who were selected by your state to act with us, would have increased our satisfaction, had you both concurred in acceding to the leading points in our proposition; modifications on minor points would have been expected, as the result of the joint suggestions, and efforts of both parties, and we have no reason to believe that any difficulty would have occurred.

You wish us to state, whether we are disposed to refer the final decision of the question to arbitrators, &c. We answer that although we have entire confidence in the claim of Tennessee, we foresee much difficulty, expense and delay attendant on the course suggested. We therefore decline to act at present under that portion of our powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators.

We have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,  
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House, Jan. 9, 1820.

Gentlemen—Your note of 8th inst. has just been received. To that part of it, which expresses the regret felt by the Tennessee commissioners, that their ultimate proposition had not met our united approbation, we answer—That their regret is most sincerely reciprocated by regrets on our part, and not of a less afflicting character. We reciprocate also the sentiments of pleasure, which the Tennessee commissioners are pleased to signify, the final adjustment of the unhappy dispute between the two states, would have afforded to them; and we feel flattered by, and most cordially reciprocate the sentiment, that the pleasure would have been enhanced by considerations of a personal sort, in reference to the commissioners. In relation to that part of your note which purports to be in direct answer to so much of our note as proposed a reference of all matters in dispute between the two states in relation to the boundary line, to arbitrators, &c. permit us to express our regret, that you decline to act, at present under that portion of your powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators, and to assure you, that at any future time, when you may judge it expedient to exercise that portion of your powers, you shall find us zealous and prompt to promote, by our concurrence, that very desirable mode of adjustment. We feel authorized to say, that the delay, expense, and trouble to which you refer, as incident to its adoption, will form no obstacle to its adoption by the state of Kentucky, as it forms none with her commissioners; such is the zeal of amity felt by them and their state towards the state of Tennessee and her commissioners. Indeed the state of Kentucky has displayed the zeal of amicable feeling above alluded to, by binding herself in the act, which confers upon us the power we are now exercising, (in the event that every other mode of adjustment failed) to abide by the decision of arbitrators to be chosen by us. That event has happened; unless some mode, as yet unnoticed, and to us unknown, may have occurred to the Tennessee commissioners, and by which they are influenced to decline, at present, to act under that portion of their powers which contemplates a decision by arbitrators. Should such be the fact, we will hasten to examine it with them, and make the experiment at the moment they shall please to suggest or disclose it. We have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,  
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion House, Jan. 8, 1820.

Gentlemen—In answer to your note of this day, we take the liberty of stating, that we wished you explicitly to understand, that in the propositions, we handed this morning, that the Tennessee commissioners had determined to cede no territory south of Alexander's line, much less could it be agreed to admit an extension of the jurisdiction of Kentucky, into what is now considered the settled part of Tennessee, east of the mouth of Obey's river. That territory is all granted, where it is of value, and Kentucky, by such cession, would only acquire the government of an unwilling people, which cannot we presume, be desired by any free government. We now say that our note of this morning contains substantially our ultimate proposition.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

FELIX GRUNDY,  
WILL. L. BROWN.

January 9th 1820.  
Gentlemen—Your note of this day is before us: we see no reason to change our opinion in relation to a reference to arbitrators, and therefore decline that mode of adjustment at this time; no terms of adjustment unknown to you, have occurred to the Tennessee commissioners, nor should we feel justified in offering a proposition more likely substantially to produce an amicable arrangement, than the one heretofore presented.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, Your humble servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,  
WILL. L. BROWN.

Mansion House Jan. 10th 1820.

Gentlemen—In your note of last evening, in answer to the one addressed

by us to you on yesterday, we note the following paragraph, viz: "We see no reason to change our opinion in relation to a reference to arbitrators, we therefore decline that mode of adjustment at this time." We were authorized by our state to propose, in the event which has happened, a reference of the dispute between the states, in relation to their boundary line to arbitrators. We made you a distinct proposition to that effect. Your answer imports, as we understand its phraseology, not a rejection of the proposition; but a declension of it at this time. We feel it our duty therefore to inform you that our powers are unlimited as to time, and that whenever you shall have determined to embrace, or reject the proposition definitively, we will be ready to receive your determination, and in the event of your acceding to it, happy to confer with you, as to the adoption, and arrangement of the means, best calculated to bring to a dispatchful and effectual issue.

We have the honor to be gentlemen, Most respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,  
JOHN ROWAN.

Mansion House, Jan. 19th,

Gentlemen—We have received your note of this morning, and in reply, state, that we know of no arrangement, other than that already proposed on the part of Tennessee, which we are prepared to offer or adopt. In answer to the proposition already made by us, we are informed the Kentucky commissioners do not agree; and we are induced to hope from the nature of the adjustment submitted by the Tennessee commissioners, that when the same shall come under the consideration of the legislature of Kentucky, it may be adopted as the basis of, or settlement of this unhappy difference. A speedy termination of this difference, we know to be the earnest desire of all the commissioners, as well on the part of Kentucky as Tennessee, and we feel confidently assured, from the earnest wishes for such a consummation expressed by both the Kentucky commissioners that an accommodation, effected in this manner, will give them much pleasure. We must again express our deep regret, that the commissioners on the part of the two states, have not been able to settle this difference between sister states, so intimately and necessarily connected by every tie of situation and interest; and this regret is greatly increased by the high personal regard entertained for the gentlemen engaged in this negotiation on the part of Kentucky.

Accept, gentlemen, our most sincere assurance of respect.

WILL. L. BROWN,  
FELIX GRUNDY.

P. S. We shall lose no time in giving to the executive of the state of Kentucky information of the failure of this negotiation; which we consider as closed between the Kentucky and Tennessee commissioners.

With high respect, gentlemen, Your obedient servants,

WILL. L. BROWN,  
FELIX GRUNDY.

At this point the negotiation, we understood Mr. Grundy to say, was broken off—but upon the Kentucky legislature, passing the resolutions already before our readers, it was renewed.

Mansion House, Jan. 28th,

Gentlemen—We have the honor to enclose to you herein a joint resolution of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, in relation to the boundary line, which has been so long, unhappily, the subject of controversy between the two states. The import of the resolution will, we presume, be regarded by you, as conclusive evidence of the zeal which the state of Kentucky feels for the restoration (by the adjustment of that unhappy dispute) of the appropriate relations between the states. Permit us to cherish the belief, that a correspondent zeal will be displayed on the part of the state of Tennessee; and that, influenced by it, you will present a project of stipulations embracing effectually and to their full extent the generous and liberal views expressed by the legislature in that resolution.

We have the honor to be, With great respect, gentlemen, Your most obedient servants,  
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,  
JOHN ROWAN.

Messrs Grundy & Brown.

## STATE LINE.

Felix Grundy, Esq. one of the commissioners for establishing the boundary line between this state and Kentucky, arrived here on the 8th inst. It appears that the commissioners of the respective states, have agreed to and established Walker's line east of Tennessee, and the line lately run by Alexander and Munsell, west of said river, as the permanent line between the two states. The correspondence in regard to the negotiation is published to-day, and will be read with much interest. We regret to remark, that the manner in which this matter has been settled, has produced much dissatisfaction on the part of this state; and it appears very singular that the legislature of this state in the appointment of the commissioners, should have surrendered all recognition of the subject into their hands. It is asserted that much individual interest has been sacrificed west of the Tennessee, by suffering Kentucky to become heir to all that section of territory north of Alexander's line. We suppress any remarks on the subject, for the present. The public can make their own comments.—Nashville Whig.

## BOUNDARY LINE.

The long dispute about boundary, is at length settled between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. As anxious as we have been to see this controversy settled, we were not prepared to concede what has been given up by our commissioners. There is but one voice, and that of reprobation, heard as far as our information extends. The arrangement as to private claims is very objectionable, and not at all reciprocal. Kentucky gains all, and this state nothing. The arrangement is however, final; and it is folly to cry after spilt milk.

By the arrangement with Kentucky, at one dash, individuals are deprived of more than 100,000 acres of land, obtained from North Carolina; and there is no law providing for their getting duplicates to locate elsewhere; as such a case was never to be anticipated by the general assembly.—Nashville Clarion.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The present crisis in the U. States is extremely interesting and important—in congress we see a disposition to violate the solemn compact made between the people of the Union and those of Missouri, to make a Constitution for that people; and to overturn the rights of property. We see a law proposed in congress, to sell the public lands, from and after the first day of July next, for Cash.

We see the people of Ohio and Indiana passing laws, giving protection and security to slaves which run into those states from their owners in Kentucky; and making the act of reclamation and seizure a felony.—We see the Governor of Indiana, wait for a year to demand, Robert Stephens, Esq. a citizen of Kentucky, on an indictment for seizing his own slave, until he was chosen by the people of his county, and was officiating as their representative at the seat of government.

We see the local western banks suspend specie payments for their notes and the western branches of the bank of the United States in a state of inactivity, affecting no currency to the country.

We see the legislature of Kentucky repeal the Independent bank charters, make a long reprieve law, and make the notes of the bank of Kentucky and branches, which have suspended specie payments a tender in payment of debts.

This picture of national and state morality, justice and honor, is most afflicting and alarming to every sound patriot and republican.

In the love of lost power and rule, we see certain "great states" playing on the National legislature, in order to force it to usurp the power of making and imposing a Constitution, on the brave, virtuous and enlightened people of Missouri. In a short time, under the course now pursued, we shall see the large states dictating to congress, and that body nothing more than a machine in their hands, to be worked to the purpose of misrule, consolidation of the states or dissolution of the union.

Unless a radical and honest change shall take place, in the feelings and practices of some of the people of Ohio and Indiana, and in the conduct of the government of those states, it is feared that we shall see civil war between them and Kentucky.

Stephens lived in Breckenridge county, much nearer to Corydon than Frankfort in Kentucky; yet Governor Jennings did not demand him until he went to the seat of government, and was in the exercise of his duties as a representative of Breckenridge county. This seems to be a premeditated insult, on the sovereignty and political character of Kentucky; an act for which the executive of Indiana, ought to blush with shame.

It is not denied to be the right and duty of all free persons; but they have no lawful right to conceal or protect, from their owners, slaves escaping from Kentucky, or to enforce their emancipation. By one single law on the part of those states, the present animosity between them and Kentucky, and the greatest dangers may be avoided, and perfect tranquility and harmony restored. Let those states declare by law, that all persons of color, being slaves, in any other state of the union, shall be considered and treated as such, in the respective states of Indiana and Ohio, and that no claim of freedom shall entitle any person of color to protection and security and a trial of such claim, in either of these states, unless such person of color, shall have in his or her possession, the genuine evidence that he or she was born free, or was emancipated by will or deed; or became free by the act of the law, and the same authenticated according to the constitution and laws of the United States; and, also, be recorded in the proper office of state, where such freedom shall be asserted.

Such law would put it out of the power of the man and disgraceful part of the citizens of Indiana and Ohio, to conceal and protect slaves, for the sake of their labor and enable the honorable and honest citizens of those states, to do justice to the people of Kentucky, and to defend and protect persons of color, who are really free. Let it not be said that such a law would be a wound on the pride of Ohio and Indiana, because it has not been done by any other state opposed to slavery. It is no wound on the pride of any state, to act justly and honestly; and it is a laudable and honorable pride in a state to do every thing necessary, to the repose and perpetuity of the union.

It is the interest of the west, that the public lands be sold on credit, that all the citizens of the union may have it in their power to be owners of the soil—that every one who has 80 dollars may settle on the land, and make a farm and raise the remaining payments from and products of the land—and that agriculture

shall maintain the preponderance in government.

The commerce of the west by the Mexican Gulf, must be carried and protected by the Atlantic states, and to secure that protection, the west must have a strong tie on them. A large debt due in the western states to the government, by the purchasers of the public lands, to be paid only by a market and sale of the produce of agriculture, is that tie, and will compel the protection of commerce into and out of the Gulf. The middle and southern states including New York, are the rivals of the west in agriculture. Every barrel of flour, bushel of tobacco and bale of cotton, which goes out of the Gulf, affects the markets of these states; and importations from foreign countries to New Orleans, will release the western merchants from being mere retailers, for the Atlantic cities.

Every free man ought to have an opportunity of appropriating some part of the public land, which cannot be the case if they shall be sold for cash—sales for ready money will throw all the choice lands into the hands of capitalists, particularly non-resident nabobs, and make half the population of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, humble tenants to eastern lords. It is believed to be a measure intended to check emigration from the Atlantic states and foreign countries, and the settlement of the western states. Every measure will be adopted to prevent the growth and power of the western states, and yet the states of Indiana and Illinois, are in the leading strings of N. York and New England in relation to Missouri. Let Indiana and Illinois beware of the "gilded pill" of restriction which is attempted to be forced on the people of Missouri; and the design of selling the public lands for cash. Those measures being carried, congress may bar foreigners from purchasing public lands. These matters are of more importance to Indiana, than her attempts to enslave the slaves of Kentucky.

## Foreign Articles.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1820.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday we were kindly favored by Capt. Woodward, who has arrived at Portsmouth, in the ship Harmony, with London papers to the 25th December—twenty days latest.

The British Parliament has passed on most of the bills recommended by ministers to be enacted, to suppress sedition and blasphemy; and those not passed were in matured stages. On the 24th Dec, the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill through the remaining stages; after which both houses were to adjourn to the 15th February.

On the 24th, the London Merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China trade, and the resumption of cash payments by the bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition, Lord Castlereagh said, "No deviation was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session.—Every principle of practical wisdom and of legislative policy, he said, called upon them to adhere to it."

The seditious and blasphemous libel bills passed the house of lords, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty bill the Commons, by large majorities. The Sciz Arms bill passed the Lords, Dec. 17, 153 to 38. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the Royal Assent. Mr. Hobhouse a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant from the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding. A meeting of the electors of Middlesex has also protested against it. Sir Francis Burdett has become his surety for permission to reside in the keeper's house.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, and the military force had been called on to suppress them.—No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant, in the Commons, ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neill, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled, at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers, and sisters, making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her 10000l. a year for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pamphlet proposing to pay off one half of the national debt, by an assessment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property in the kingdom. The Courier says the project "is wise, necessary, will be effectual," and permit the repeal of twenty millions of taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported that the excise duties for the past year had exceeded the average of the three preceding years.

Stocks.—The English Three per cents were, Dec. 24, at 66 to 67. The French Five per cents, 70 to 71. Bank shares, 1470l.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.—Business is quite brisk, owing to the arrival of the timber ships from America.

The Le Mars, from Charleston to Havre, has put into Portsmouth, E.

Early in December the Elbe was completely frozen over, and forty vessels bound to Hamburg, detained at Cuxhaven.

The addition made to the Peace establishment is 11,000 men.

Lord Cathcart, who has been many years in Russia, &c. has arrived in England, and taken his seat in parliament.

House of Lords, Dec. 24.—The Roy-

al Assent was notified to the Seditious meetings prevention bill.

The blasphemous and seditious libel bill, came up from the commons with amendments. Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Monday.

House of Commons, Dec. 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as it was not his intention to propose any financial measures for some time, he should move that the house should go into Committee of Supply on the 16th of February next.

From Spain.—The advices from Cadiz are to the 1st Dec. The expedition continued in preparation. One to carry 5000 troops to Morillo, and another to take from 10 to 15,000 troops against Buenos Ayres. The naval commissioners were chartering vessels to convey them.

London, Dec. 23.—Cobbett has attempted a reconciliation with Sir Francis Burdett; but the baronet has repelled the overture with indignation. He has retaken his residence at Botley from whence he continues to write for his "Weekly Political Register," which is one of the two penny publications of the day. On his arrival in London to attend a meeting, he was arrested for an old debt, but found bail. We have received a copy of his Register of Dec. 24, which is entirely filled with articles respecting himself.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 16.—Last night, Mr. Nadin, with a number of assistants, and a troop of Lancers, arrested James Brooks, Richard Booth, George Hall, and seven others of the Radical Committee, at Union Hall, in the midst of their deliberations. They have all undergone an examination, and been committed for a misdemeanor, for want of bail. All their papers were taken with them.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed a Circular to several of the lord lieutenants, requesting them to put the act against unlawful trainings, into rigid execution.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The emperor of Russia has subscribed 2000 francs for the statue to the memory of M. de Malesherbes, the intrepid defendant of the martyr Louis 16th.

The count Decazes has been created a Duke.

Savary, Duke of Rovigo, (one of the nineteen traitors) has surrendered himself, and is now confined in L'Abbaye, to try the question of the sentence of death *par contumace*, passed in 1816.

New York, Feb. 8.

## FRANCE.

On Thursday se'night, the Chamber of Peers assembled, and having agreed on an address, it was presented to the King on the next day. The following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"Invariably attached to the constitution, which has been made our strength and our hope, the Chamber of Peers has already, on a solemn occasion, recognized, that to the august founder of the charter appertains the right of proposing every measure, that may assist the development of our constitutional institutions.

"Sire, you have declared your purpose to be to close the abyss of revolution; proud of being associated with so glorious a destiny, we will second, with all our efforts, your noble intentions; we will combat the common enemy, Anarchy, by giving to all the interests guaranteed by the charter that profound security, necessary to the happiness of all; and France will owe to you generous institutions, founded on the sacred rights of property, desirable as justice, and worthy of the Prince who has a second time restored to us peace and liberty."

The King delivered the following answer:—

"I am very sensible of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. I witness especially with the greatest satisfaction its determination to concur in my views. It is by this unity of thought and action, that we shall succeed in preserving the country from danger, and securing to my people that internal peace of which I felicitate myself upon having hitherto had the means of conferring upon them the enjoyments."

Carille has written from Dorchester jail, to the Solicitor of the Treasury, stating, that in consequence of the seizure of his property, and the shutting of his shop, he is under the necessity of applying for support during his imprisonment. His application has been rejected, and he has again addressed the Solicitor, complaining of the pecuniary injuries he has sustained, and affirming, that at the time his shop was shut up, the average of his weekly profits were 150l.

A lady, about forty years of age, who lived at the corner of one of the streets in Paris, was struck early in the month with apoplexy. M. Lavalette, the physician, was called in, and he restored her instantly to life, by bleeding in a jugular vein, and stimulating the blood to flow abundantly by the application of a common needle to the exterior part of the vein and adjoining nerves. It is thus shown, that the mechanical stimulant is able to revive nervous sensibility, and by creating a kind of peristaltic motion, to deduce from the arteries a great quantity of blood. There is also another instance of the efficacy of this application in the case of a M. Chatelin, a linen merchant, who had also been restored to existence under similar circumstances. It is trusted that this discovery will be generally beneficial.

## Notice.

FROM this time my business will be done for CASH ONLY, being determined to close my business in this place as soon as possible. I expect those indebted to call and settle their accounts.

GEORGE HAY

Lexington, Feby. 16th—736



# Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.  
LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25

On yesterday evening the hon. BENJAMIN MILLS finished his judicial career in this district. He has determined to accept the appointment in the court of appeals which has been offered him. We cannot correctly conjecture who will be his successor.

The Louisville Public Advertiser, of Saturday last, makes a mistake in supposing that Mr. TRIMBLE, of the Senate of the United States, is from Kentucky. That gentleman is from Ohio. Mr. DAVID TRIMBLE, of this state, is in the house of Representatives—and, unlike the senator, is opposed to the restriction of slavery in Missouri.

## CELEBRATION.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of Washington's Birth day, was handsomely celebrated in this town. The company of Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Leslie Combs, fired a national salute in the morning. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Charles S. Morehead pronounced an appropriate oration in the chapel of the University, who was succeeded by Joseph C. Breckinridge, esq. in an able and eloquent discourse, calculated to show, in the strongest light, the great advantages of learning and science, as connected with the prosperity of the Republic.

About one o'clock, the old Infantry company, commanded by Capt. James G. Trotter, and Capt. Combs' Light Artillery Company, together with a respectable number of citizens, repaired to Maxwell's spring, where suitable addresses were delivered by Captain Combs and George Shannon, esq. At 2 o'clock, the assembly partook of an excellent collation, served up in the style of true republic simplicity. The following toasts were afterwards drank, accompanied by guns, cheers and appropriate music.

1. The 22d February. The birth day of Geo. Washington—tune, Washington's march.
2. The heroes of the Revolution—tune, Yankee Doodle.
3. Internal Improvement and Domestic Industry. The strongest bonds of union—and the best calculated to promote national prosperity—tune, Hail Columbia.
4. The first American Congress—9 cheers.
5. New States. Entitled to equal rights!
6. South American Independence. What FREEDOM does not wish its achievement—tune Yankee Doodle.
7. The Court of Madrid. Imbecility, superstition and childishness. From such characteristics, "Good Lord preserve" our government.
8. The English Reformists. "Heaven speed them."
9. The present President—and the ex-presidents of the United States.
10. The Army and Navy. Always ready to protect American rights—tune, the Star-spangled Banner.
11. The People of the United States. They always will remain as their fathers left them—FREE.
12. The progress of literature in the west.
13. WEXMAN. "Heaven's last—best gift to man."

## VOLUNTEERS.

By Joshua Norvell. The memory of the gallant General GEORGE TROTTER—tune, Roslin Castle.  
By Jacob Kizer. The Virginia Legislature. It merits the hearty approbation of every lover of liberty, for the able support it has given to the rights of Missouri.  
By George Shannon, Esq. HENRY CLAY—The able and independent advocate of the rights of man.  
By Gabriel Tandy. WILLIAM T. BARRY. A distinguished statesman—the real friend of the people.  
By J. Noyes. While name holds its seat, the memory of the immortal Washington will never be forgotten.  
By W. Challen. Patriotism. It should not get dull, because we have dull times.  
By A. W. Stephens. SPAIN—When we make another treaty with her, it is hoped we will have an abler negotiator—and one who, at least, will not give more than is asked.  
By Levi Hart. General Jackson—the Hero of New-Orleans. We regret that he did not do justice to the Kentuckians.  
By Edward Howe, Sen. The enemies of North and South American freedom. May their views and expectations be ever as much disappointed, as was his Britannic Majesty's army at New Orleans in struggling for "beauty and booty."

By Lieut. A. Howe. Our state Representatives. They have done much for themselves; but little for the people.

## STRIKING CONTRAST.

We are indebted to Mr. NILES for furnishing, in his Register of February 12, the following separate opinion relative to Mr. PINCKNEY's much talked of speech, on the Missouri question, delivered in the senate of the United States. They were communicated to Baltimore in letters from Washington. Western writers have very often been charged with puffing political favorites—and of censuring, with too much gall, political adversaries. The specimen of this kind of style, now before us, coming, as it does, from such an enlightened quarter, will furnish some palliation to the "weak-minded," "enthusiastic" and "harlequin scribbles" of the west. For our own part, the charge of puffing some, and indulging a vindictive spirit towards others, no matter where the charge originates, is regarded with indifference and contempt.

The eulogists of Mr. Pinckney write as follows:

"I thought of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Shero-

dan, of a Mirabeau and Maury, of a Patrick Henry, Ames, King, Randolph, Madison, Dexter, and Wirt, and I thought likewise of Demosthenes, of Cicero, and of the proudest days of Rome; but I felt convinced that the eloquence which once electrified Roman senators, never had surpassed that which sounded in the lofty dome of the American Capitol."

Another, referring to the preceding paragraph, thus expressed himself—  
"I do not doubt the writer may have thought of all the celebrated orators of modern times, whom he there enumerates; but he must have had recourse to them merely as the means of comparison; as standards of inferior measure to ascertain the superiority of the great model before him."

On the other hand we have a letter from a member of congress worded thus:

"And what prodigious exhibition of profound knowledge and resistless eloquence justified the mighty assemblage? An orator pushed up with vanity, with a disgusting visage and a disagreeable voice. Every sentence an alternate recurrence of vociferation and inaudible whisper. The former part of it your ears assailed most rudely with the hoarse crash of thunder, suddenly subsiding at the close in murmurs scarcely articulated. The most common place arguments were paraded with an air of ranting defiance, as if the orator thought them quite new, beautiful, and unanswerable. A coarse allusion, for the benefit of the ladies, to the harum of the grand signior, an exclamation calling on the name of the Supreme Being in a manner shocking even to the profane, without any real passion to excuse such an appeal. These are some of the outlines, and not the most exceptional parts of the performance of this favorite of Maryland, so flattered and so spoiled."

And further adds, "I blush for the senate—I blush for congress—I blush for the literary character of my country, when I reflect on the blind adulation which has been bestowed on this disgusting speech."

## THE BOUNDARY LINE.

It appears that the terms upon which the line between this state and Tennessee, has been settled, are very unsatisfactory to the Tennesseans. We are not a little surprised at this, as it was a generally received opinion, that Kentucky had conceded more than she ought to have done, otherwise than upon the principles of an amicable compromise. The correspondence which preceded the final arrangement has not yet been published in this state. We lay it before our readers to-day.

## From the National Intelligencer.

The Norfolk Herald of Monday last contains a copy of a treaty, signed at Madrid, on the 28th August, 1814, by Sir Henry Wellsley, Envoy Extraordinary of the British government, and the Duke of San Carlos, then first secretary of state of the Spanish government. The provisions of this treaty are little more than those of general amity, &c. except the third additional article, which is in the following words:

"Article 3. Anxious as H. B. M. is for the complete cessation of the evils and dissensions unfortunately prevailing in H. C. M. American possessions, and that the subjects of these provinces should return to their duty towards their legitimate sovereign, H. B. M. binds himself to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent his subjects from supplying the American insurgents with arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores."

This treaty, the editor of the Herald says, was duly ratified, though never published. This we apprehend, is entirely an error; the proof of which is found in the fact, that though Great Britain has, like the United States, forbidden her subjects from engaging in the war, she never has, any more than we have, forbidden to her citizens the commercial intercourse, (that is, the trade in arms, ammunition, &c.) with the Spanish colonies. The "Foreign Enlistment Bill," of the British Parliament, it will be seen, could not have reference, as the editor of the Herald supposes, to this article, with which it has no features of affinity; the former relating to armaments fitted out from British ports—the latter to an intercourse in its nature strictly commercial.

Of the fact of the signature of such a treaty by the agents of the two governments, we have no doubt. But the treaty, it is evident, was never ratified. If we recur to the sedulous attention of the British government at all times to the protection and extension of that commerce, which is vitally necessary to her system of government, and apply it to the article above quoted, we shall probably arrive at the motive which induced the British Ministry to refuse to ratify this treaty.

That no such treaty is in existence, we believe is an unquestionable fact. Indeed, if we mistake not, the Gibraltar correspondent of the Herald, who some months ago declared the existence of such a treaty, did afterwards announce that he had subsequently discovered that, though such a treaty had been negotiated, it never was ratified.

## U. S. SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.  
The case of McClung against Ross's lessees, was argued by Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, for the Plaintiff in Error; and by the Attorney General and Mr. F. Jones, of Tennessee, for the Defendant in Error.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

The case of the ship Venus, Jademrowsky, claimant, was argued on farther proof, by Mr. Harper and Mr. D. B. Ogden, for the claimant, and by the Attorney General for the captors.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's Office.

February 7, 1820.  
EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.  
"At a general court martial, begun and holden at Montpelier, in Alabama, on the 23d of November last, of which Lieut. Col. William Lindsay, of the corps of artillery, was president, and S. D. Hays, esq. judge advocate, was tried Col. William King, of the 4th regiment of infantry.  
"The Court sentence the Prisoner, Colonel William King, of the 4th regi-

ment U. S. Infantry, to be suspended from all rank, pay, and emoluments, for the space of five years, from the date of the ratification of this sentence.

"The President of the United States approves the proceedings of the general court martial in the case of Col. William King, of the 4th infantry, and directs that the sentence suspending him from all rank, pay, and emoluments, for five years, be accordingly carried into effect."

By order,  
D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

## COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.

We are highly gratified in learning from Gibraltar, that on the late suspension of commodore Macdonough, his crew, with a feeling that is both honorable to them and their commander, immediately opened a subscription to raise money to purchase for him a sword, and the sum of \$1,250 was immediately subscribed, and the money remitted to London with orders to make the same, accompanied by the following mottoes:

Upon the scabbard, "The gift of the crew of the Guerriere frigate to their commander Captain Macdonough, July 8, 1819."—On the blade, "No impressment."—On the outside of the blade, "Sailors' Rights."

On hearing of this noble transaction, the Commodore was much affected, and feelingly expressed his regret that he could not accept the intended present; but his crew insisted on his compliance, and with increased attachment for the unassuming character of the man who had led many of them to victory, persisted, and ordered the sword to be completed with all due expedition.

Wash. Gaz.

## STEAM BOAT NEWS.

From the books of the Louisville Insurance Company.

On Wednesday last the Perseverance, Kirby, sailed for Cincinnati.

The Geo. Madison for the Kentucky river.

Thursday, the Ohio arrived at Shippingport from below.

Friday the Gen. Pike, arrived from Cincinnati with 34 passengers.

The Vesta sailed for Cincinnati.

The Paragon, Rodgers, sailed for New Orleans, full cargo of flour.

The Gov. Shelby, Gray, and the Exchange, Whippers, with full cargoes of flour, left Shippingport for New Orleans yesterday.

The Columbus arrived at Shippingport yesterday evening with Hardware, Iron, Sugar and other Groceries. Her cargo is perhaps, as valuable as any that has ever been landed at that port, and is, principally, consigned to James Peters & Co.

Lou. Pub. Adv.

## INDEPENDENT BANKS.

The Yeas and Nays on the repeal of the acts incorporating Independent Banks in the General Assembly were as follows:

In the House of Representatives.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Burrett, Baylor, Booker, Boyd, J. Breathitt, Butler, Chilton, Church, Clark, Cockrell, Coleman, Cunningham, Daniel, Davis, Dougherty, Duncan, Davies, Duncan of Lincoln, W. Emerson, Forest, Gerard, Goode Gray, B. Harrison, Hays, Howard, Hughes, Kincaid, King, LeCompte, Lewis, Little, Lyne, Mayo, Miller, T. P. Moore, M. Roberts, O'Bannon, Oglesby, Oldham, Rudd, Scott, W. Smith, Stephens, Stevenson, Warring, White, Williams, and Worthington, T. R. Moore—51.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker Hardin, Messrs. C. Breathitt, Cooper, Cox, J. Emmerson, Fleming, Gordon, Green, Grundy, Lee, Long, M'Allee, M'Clan, Parker, Payne, Porter, Prather, Sanders, Sanford, Shelby, Spillman, R. Taylor, Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Martin Wickliffe, and Yanits—27.

## In the Senate.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker Blackburn, Messrs. Bleeker, Critchfield, Doherty, Ewing, Ford, Given, Hardin, Hickman, Johnston, Jones, Lackey, Pickett, Slaughter, Thompson, White, Wood, and Yancy—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bridges, Davidson, Davidson, Eve, Faulkner, Harrison, Johnson, Mason, Owens, Perrin, Pope, Roper, Southgate, and Worthington—15.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

The debate on the Missouri Question, was opened in the senate of the U. States, on the 13th ult. by Mr. Roberts of Penn. and the question was finally decided on the first joint sixteen voting in favor of the proposed restriction, and twenty-seven against it.

We are sorry to discover the name of Mr. Trimble, one of the senators from this state, recorded with those who were favorable to the imposition, even of a partial restriction on the people of Missouri. For, if it be constitutional for congress to incorporate any one clause in their constitution, we contend it would be equally fair, to assert, that congress, and not the people, possess the right to form constitutions for the government of the new states—and if to form constitutions for the new, to alter, abolish, or amend those of the old.

As this question has excited an uncommon degree of interest in the nation; as it is important the people should be advised of the motives which actuated those who opposed it, we shall select and publish a few of the most able speeches on both sides of the question.

The House of Representatives have not come to a decision on the subject.—With that body the issue is considered doubtful; but we trust and believe it will ultimately be found to accord with that of the Senate.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The senate took up the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Bowie and Kurtz; and on motion of Mr. Roberts, it was recommitted to the committee of claims, to bring in a bill in pursuance of said report.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Horsey, having obtained leave, introduced a bill renewing and amending the charter of the city of Washington (the same bill as that reported in the house of representatives, with some amendments—the principal one of which proposes five wards for the city instead of six;) which was passed to a second reading.

## MISSOURI QUESTION.

The senate resumed the consideration of the Maine Bill, and the amendment reported thereto by the judiciary committee (adding provisions for the formation of a state government in Missouri.)

Mr. King of New York, agreeably to the intimation which he gave on Wednesday, rose and addressed the senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the subject was postponed to Monday; to which day The senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 7.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of this bill—the Restrictive amendment being still under consideration.

Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Saturday, in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. M'Lane of Delaware followed, in opposition to the restriction, and spoke nearly three hours. When he had concluded,

Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose and expressed a wish to address the committee on the highly important question before it; but the lateness of the hour prevented his asking its attention this afternoon; and he therefore moved that the committee rise.

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Smith of Md. reported without amendment the bill from the senate to remit the duties on a statute of General Washington; and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou. the committee on public lands, were directed to make enquiry into the expediency of confirming the inhabitants of the parish of Ouachita in a certain parcel of land heretofore used by them as a burying ground.

## MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill, when

Mr. Sergeant concluded his speech in favor of the restriction; and

Mr. Barbour of Va. spoke against it, as before stated.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

The post office committee were directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing post routes—on motion of Mr. Cannon, from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville in Tennessee; and on motion of Mr. Robertson, from Richmond to Estill C. H. in Kentucky.

The bill from the senate to remit the duties on the statute of General Washington, executed in Europe, by the marquis de Canova, for the state of North Carolina, was read the third time and passed.

## MISSOURI BILL.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Cross, of New York, took the floor, and spoke nearly two hours in support of the restriction.

Mr. Ayle of Kentucky, followed against the restriction, and occupied the floor about two hours; when the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Pindall, of Virginia; and

The house adjourned.

Savannah, Jan. 31.

We understand that General JOHN CLARKE, Governor of this state, has remitted on his own responsibility, out of the contingent fund, the sum of 270 Thousand Dollars, for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration in this city.—[Georgian.]

Letters have been received by the Mayor of this city, from Charles H. Graham, Esq. manager of the Charleston Theatre, and Mr. Oran Byrd, proprietor of the bar, enclosing the net receipts of a benefit devoted to the relief of our suffering inhabitants.—The amount is \$350 27.

The Mayor has also received from the corresponding committee of Augusta, \$1000, for the same purpose, with the promise of a further remittance of Seven Thousand Dollars.

The Magistrate of Police of Wilmington, N. C. has requested that the appropriation made for their relief by our corporation, previous to the late fire, should not be remitted.—[Is.]

Savannah, Feb. 1.

The Committee of alleviation have received from the Corporation and Citizens of the town of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, the sum of \$200

Hundred and Twenty-seven Dollars, to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.—[Is.]

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, has been nominated by the republican members of the Legislature of New-York (at a meeting of the city of Albany, on the 18th ult.) for the next Governor of that state.—[Is.]

Extract of a letter, received by the ship Juliet, dated

"Havana, 13th Jan. 1819.  
"None of the new crops of Sugar have come to market; the next month we may expect them in abundance, as the crops are very large, and it is the opinion of almost every person that we shall obtain them at 5 and 7 dollars, for assorted qualities. Coffee is not expected to decline much, the crop is short and at \$22. Molasses 6 bits and Muscovado Sugar \$8. Rice \$54 to 6. Flour \$16 to 17. Exchange on London 15 per cent premium—on the United States 10 per cent premium—and on Cadiz 16 per cent premium."

Extract of a letter from on board the Congress, at Angier Bay, Straits of Sunda, dated

"September 20th, 1819.  
"After a very boisterous passage of 64 days, we yesterday made these Straits, and have put in here for the purpose of watering before proceeding to Canton. There is a small settlement here belonging to the Dutch Governor. The soil of the island of Java is extremely fertile, and abounds with tropical fruits of every description. From the deck you may behold cocoa nuts, oranges, lemons, pine apples, water melons, pomegranates, and several species of fruit unknown in our climate, growing as spontaneously as the pine with you. Fowls are here purchased at 2 ruppies each, or one dollar for 24. The inhabitants very much resemble our northern Indians, only they are much uglier; their teeth are entirely black from chewing the beetle nut, and opium is nearly as valuable here as diamonds with us. But the world, however, different in appearance, customs and religion, is still the same every where. Money is the idol of their worship, and for it they sacrifice honor, and even life itself.

The day after to-morrow we sail for Canton, with two ships under our convoy. Our officers and crew are in excellent health, though at Batavia, which is about 60 miles from this place, it is extremely unhealthy, and the ships lying there are daily losing their men. The American ship Tea Plant, ready to sail, has lost the captain and every soul on board, by the dysentery, which we learn is raging there with ungovernable fury; among them was Midshipman Tallmadge, of the U. S. Navy, who came I suppose for improvement in his profession."

On Sabbath evening, commencing at Candle Light, the Rev. R. H. Risner will deliver a discourse in Market-street Church, on the "LRA of Missions."

## Married.

On the 10th inst. in Madison county, Mr. CLAYTON CREECH, to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN.

## DIED.

On the 23d inst. BENJAMIN HOWARD PAYNE, son of Edward Payne, Esq. of this county.

## THEATRE.

Mrs. Groshon & Mr. Jones' Benefit.  
On This evening, February 25, Will be presented the much admired Comedy, of the

## HONEY MOON.

Duke Aranza, - - - Mr. Scott.  
Count Montalban, - - - Green.  
Rolando, - - - Jones.  
Juliana, - - - Mrs. Cummins.  
Volante, - - - Groshon.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the Farce called

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Or, A TRIP TO DOVER.  
(For particulars see bills)

Barber as Intelligence.

"I attempt a prohibition of CREDIT in my establishment (after being so liberal as I have been heretofore.) I am sensible will be attended with some considerable difficulty; but conscious of the readiness of my friends to assist me in any laudable undertaking I may think expedient to adopt, in times like these, (which are truly calculated to try men's souls) I am determined to risk the consequences; and have therefore come to this resolution—That, on or after the 10th day of March next,

To Trust no more!!

I sincerely hope the literal meaning of these four short words, will meet the entire approbation of all those who now DO, or hereafter MAY be pleased to visit No. 7, CHEAPSIDE. I am respectfully, the public's obdt. servt.  
JAMES M. PIKE.  
Lexington, 24th Feby. 1820—8

## Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,  
(Professor of Dancing.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen, that his Spring quarter will commence on Friday the 4th of March next, Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac at his Ball Room.

## Cotillion Parties.

Will take place as usual, every SATURDAY EVENING, when the ladies are respectfully invited.

The Evening School for Gentlemen takes place every Thursday and Friday, each week.  
February 23, 1820—8

TAKEN up by James Ritchey, living in Fayette county, on South Elkhorn, about seven miles west from Lexington; a bright BAY HORSE, about sixteen hands high, supposed to be eight years old; no brand perceptible—appraised to sixty dollars before me the 8th day of December, 1819: A true copy from my registry book.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last—

Notice is therefore Given.  
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAM. TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)  
SAMUEL TROTTER, Esq. of Georg.  
JOHN POPE, Esq. of Trotter, Jr. dec'd  
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.  
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

## Woodford county, set:

TAKEN up by John Graves of said county, on the Waters of Clear creek, near Clear creek Meeting-house, one Brown Mare, near 15 hands high, three years old, large star and snip, near hind foot white, no brand perceptible—appraised to \$35 before me this 11th day of Sept. 1819.

J. DAVIDSON, J. P.  
A copy. Teste,  
JOHN M'KINNEY, c. w. c.

Notice is Herby Given to all whom it may Concern,

THAT my wife SALLY HART, has with-out any just cause, eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, this is therefore, to forwarn all and every person from trading or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, nor will I make good any sale she may make of my property; but will do my utmost to recover such property. Given from under my hand this 15th day of Feby. 1820.  
83 CHARLES HART, Jr.

## State of Kentucky:

FAIETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1820, 11th DAY.  
Benjamin Tyler and Susanah }  
his wife, late Susanah Shore, } In Chancery  
Complainants, }  
Against }  
Richard Shore's heirs, Defs.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hendrick and Sally his wife, John Crider and Polly his wife, James Stephens and Tamy his wife, and John Shore, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, William Hendrick and wife, John Crider and wife, James Stephens and wife, and John Shore, do appear here on or before the first day of the next Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A copy—Test,  
D. SHANNON, d. c. c. c.

## Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

## Rope-Making Business.

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE,

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4f

## Cash for Mustard Seed.

The subscriber gives the highest price in Cash, for clean Brown

## MUSTARD SEED.

Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use.

FARMERS will find it their interest to procure the seed, and the public in patronising

N. PRENTISS.

N. B. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles.  
Lex. Feb. 4—5:5m—83

## The Co-partnership.

HERETOFRE existing under the firm of KEHOE & SWIFT, was dissolved on the first day of February instant, by consent of parties. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to present them to WILLIAM SWIFT, who is solely authorised to close the business of the concern.  
SAMUEL KEHOE.  
WILLIAM SWIFT.  
February 10, 1820—6\*3t



## Poetry.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO W. W. W.—N.

I tremble for thee! ah beware,  
Nor gaze too long on Delia's eyes.  
Dear W—N, beware!—her syren art  
Too sure will steal thy heedless heart!  
Delia is lovely—yes too well  
I know her soft resistless spell;  
I know that o'er her beauteous face,  
There beams a charm, a nameless grace,  
That none can paint though all must own  
The charm of Delia's self alone!  
Yet ah! beware!—for shouldst thou love,  
No future joy e'er shall prove.  
Condemn'd to drag an endless chain,  
And thy lost freedom mourn in vain;  
If constant thou her charms adore,  
Thy bosom's peace returns no more;  
If wise too late, thou draw'st the dart,  
What then remains? a bleeding heart.

I know how difficult it is to seize the proper season for advice. There is a moment when reason may anticipate passion, and her steady light serve as a beacon to deter the soul from approaching danger; pass but that moment and let passion once spread its delusion over the senses, the very warning becomes an ignis fatuus, that in pointing out the Circean pool, but lures the victim the more quickly to destruction.

C—Y LAD.

Mount-Vernon, Feb. 10, 1820.

## Nashville Female Academy.

THE Sixth session of the Nashville Female Academy commenced on Monday the 17th instant—the Reverend William Hume, superintendent, Miss Payson principal instructor, assisted by Miss Ferrington, Miss Childs, Miss Sterns, and Miss Clark.

The Trustees have the pleasure to state, that at no time since the establishment of the Seminary, have its advantages been so great, or its prospects so flattering. The proficiency of the pupils is the best test of the teachers ability: the most satisfactory evidence in this respect was furnished at the last examination. Nor was it their correct tuition alone, for which the teachers of the last session deserve the thanks of the Trustees and of the public: the good order and discipline which marked its progress were no less beneficial in their effects;—no less creditable to those from whom they emanated, and by whom they were maintained.

Near the close of the last session the trustees were so fortunate as to procure the services of the Reverend Mr. Hume in the capacity of superintendent. The institution has also been greatly benefited by the acquisition of Miss Ferrington, of Boston, Massachusetts; who commenced her duties with the present session.

The experience and accomplishments of the instructresses, the piety and learning of the superintendent, cannot fail to secure the confidence of parents and guardians. The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Geography, Ancient and modern with the use of the Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany and Mythology, Plain Sewing, Millinery, and all kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, Tambouring Rug work, &c. &c. Drawing and Painting, in their various branches, Flowers, Fruit, Figures, Perspective, Paintings on Velvet, Satin and Wood, and in imitation of Engraving and Bronze. To these Music will be added, as soon as a suitable teacher of Music can be procured.

The trustees have already resolved that as testimonials of their literary merit and pretensions, they will give Diplomas to such Young Ladies as shall complete the prescribed course of studies.

The new wing of the Academy is finished: 300 pupils can now be accommodated. The additional room by this attained, will enable the trustees to receive more students than have yet attended.

The Reverend Mr. Harrison and Lady continue to have the charge of the Stewards House. From their qualifications, and exertions to accommodate, it is confidently believed that they will give satisfaction.

The Stewards House is more than ever inspected by the trustees. The Young Ladies who board there are immediately under the eye of the teachers, subject to particular regulations prescribed for their government.

(A copy) JOHN P. ERWIN, Sec'y.

Nashville, Jan. 26, 1820—6

## 50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, on Thursday night the 6th inst. a

**Large Dark Bay HORSE,**  
Ten years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, trot and paces, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, the top of his head rubbed with the bridle, remarkable heavy made and tolerable high carriage.

**Also, a Bay MARE,**  
About the same color, with a small star in her forehead, natural trotter, eight years old, rubbed with the harness very much. Any person apprehending and delivering the thief and horse to the subscriber near Georgetown Ky. or securing them so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horses and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN I. JOHNSON.

January 15, 1820—3-3

TAKEN up in Fayette county, by Samuel Taul, on Marble creek, one **SORREL MARE**, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be eight years old, with a star in the forehead—appraised to \$30 this 5th day of October, 1819.

A. YOUNG.

**Woodford county, Set:**  
TAKEN up by William Powell of said county, living near Mortonsville, a **DARK BAY FILLEY**, supposed to be two years old next spring, with a few white hairs in her forehead, no brands perceivable—appraised to \$10 before me this 2th November, 1819.

J. DAVIDSON, J.P.W.C.

## COLOGNE WATER.

**500 Bottles of this** admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. P. K., who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30f

## Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the

LEXINGTON ALE BREWERY,

Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER

ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated

London mode, as taught him by Richard

Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during

his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel

Bottled do. 1½ per dozen

Beer 7 per barrel

Do. 3½ per half barrel

Do. 75 cents per Jar of 3½ gallons

delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel

Do. 2 per dozen

The Jars will be found well adapted for

small families, they are constructed so as to

draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the

highest price.

Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of

Brewing at Whitbread's Brewery, London,

and was afterwards long extensively engaged in

the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53f

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to decline

selling BOOKS and STATIONARY on

CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of

feeling which will be made by a personal

refusal, they confidently trust that no person

will make application for credit after the

appearance of this advertisement. Were it necessary

to assign a reason for adopting this

measure, they would state, that the extensive

credits which they have heretofore given, and

the great want of punctuality on the part of

those credited, have already involved them in

considerable difficulties. They have but two

alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to

give up business.

James W. Palmer,

Wm. W. Worsley.

Lexington Ky. December 28, 1819—53

## Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered

either gross or neat, at Leestown, on the

Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will

give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—

40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKY; and

One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS,

delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49f

## Asa Blanchard,

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every

description in the best manner. He

keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of

the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel

Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,

Also, Masonic Breastpins.

Made in the strongest and neatest manner.

All of which will be sold as low as any in

the state, of the same quality. Opposite the

Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9—37f

## Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Set.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Eliza-

beth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Compls.

Against

Magdalen Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon

Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary

Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife,

late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia

Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shank-

lin and George Shanklin—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

Magdalen Shanklin, guardian and mother of

Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine

Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and

heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd—Plaintiffs.

Against

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Eliza-

beth Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary

his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland

Hughes and Jane his wife, late Jane Shank-

lin, and Robert Shanklin—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE

ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

## "Don't give up the Ship."

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF

CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,)

IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and hav-

ing, at considerable expense, repaired the

Machinery &c. announce to the public, that

the Factory is now in complete operation, and

that they are ready to supply orders with

COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of

all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will

be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS

as low as those purchased to the Eastward.

They therefore confidently expect the patron-

age of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,

JOHN BRAND,

ELISHA WARFIELD,

JOHN TILFORD,

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

TRADE UNDER THE FIRM OF

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of

E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER

& Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced

prices, where orders being left will be promptly

attended to.

P. B. & Co.

## Take Notice.

THE halves of seven Notes for \$100 each,

of the Bank of the United States, payable

at the Lexington and Louisville Branches,

were put in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky.

addressed to the subscriber, on 12th February

last, and have miscarried. The other halves

transmitted by a subsequent mail, have been

received. Those missing are endorsed payable

to my order by STANDISH FORDE.

A. No. 393, payable to J. Morrison, Lexington

branch, \$100

" 340, do. do. do. 100

" 305, do. do. do. 100

" 393, do. do. do. 100

" 377, Louisville branch, 100

" 248, J. Morrison, Lexington branch, 100

" 249, do. do. do. 100

JOHN DUBARRY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1819—45-10f

## TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Phila-

delphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw

BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver

Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be

purchased in the Western country. Opposite

the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181 23f

## Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General As-

sortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main-

street, next door below Mr. Logan's Currying

Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also

may be had

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers.

Warranted, or any other article in the above

line—Also, on hand a large assortment of

Ready Made Cloathes.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

T. HICKEY.

January 14th. 1820—2

## Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest

price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of

good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.

Enquiry may be made of Dr. Eliza Warfield

or Mr. John Brand.

October 1—40f

## For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 103 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all

in good order and ready for immediate

business. This property is fitted up in a good

brick house, located in a valuable and con-

venient part of the town, and will be sold sepa-

rately or with the house to suit the purchaser.

Terms liberal, both as to price and time of

payment, and we believe, that we can assert

without presumption, that no place in Ken-

tucky would better support an establishment

of its size than Versailles, where there is a

regular and increasing demand for Cotton

Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—4f

## 10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the

4th and 10th of July last,

from the subscriber, living

in Lexington, Ky. a GREY

HORSE, with a dark mane,

short dock and scaly tail,

dark legs, dish face, and full

eyes. He is fourteen and a

half hands high, upwards, to the best of my

recollection; between six and seven years

old; was unsold when he left here. He is

supposed to have been raised in the neighbor-

hood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS

reward to the person who shall deliver said

Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reason-

able expenses.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.